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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

1963

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Council :

Councillor H. C. B. MACKEY, J.P., A.F.R.Ae.S.

Vice Chairman of Council :

Councillor W. J. NEEDHAM.

Members of Health Committee :

Councillor H. A. CARPENTER (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. J. G. COLE.

Councillor R. J. DEBENHAM.

Councillor C. E. HORSFALL.

Councillor MRS. P. E. MOSSES, M.Sc.,

Councillor H. J. WHITE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,D.T.M.&H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.

H. L. SNOWDEN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate, Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. ASTIN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

H. BATSON (from 1.9.63)

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods.

A. G. BELL.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors' Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

CHIEF CLERK.

W. G. HOWE. (Inter.D.M.A.)

CLERKS.

MRS. A. BELL (to 28.2.63) MRS. J. ALLUM (From 30.1.63)
MRS. G.M.THOMPSON(From 25.2.63). MRS. S. PLAYLE (Hants.C.C.Services)

GENERAL ASSISTANT.

R. ENTICKNAP.

RODENT OPERATOR.

A. E. SCOTT.

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel: Farnborough 1400

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1963, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Points of interest in the vital statistical figures are an increase of 1,330 in the estimated mid-year population accompanied by an increased birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate although the latter is still a little below the national rate. The incidence of infectious diseases with the exception of measles was relatively low. No case of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria was reported.

A matter of some concern to many people as well as doctors has been the siting of the proposed new district hospital and it would appear that Frimley has finally been selected as being the most suitable place. A suggestion that the new hospital may not be built until 1972 has caused even greater concern with bed accommodation for this corner of Hampshire already in short supply, so it is greatly to be hoped that work on the new hospital will start as early as possible.

It is a pleasure to record the inauguration during the year of the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee bringing together various voluntary bodies and co-ordinating their very good work.

As in previous years the routine work of protecting young children against the preventable diseases of smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continued to be carried out and thanks are due to the private medical practitioners for their help in this connection.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J.COUTTS MILNE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	4,767 acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1963	34,760
Population at Census 1961	31,437
Number of Dwelling Houses (at April 1964)	8,728
Rateable Value (1st April 1964).. .. .	£1,418,966
Rates in the £ (1st April 1964).. .. .	9/3d.
Product of a Penny Rate (1st April 1964).. .. .	£5,862

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population figure for 1963 is 34,760 showing an increase of 1,330 over the estimate for the previous year. Of this increase 522 was contributed by the excess of births over deaths.

The full County report for Hampshire from the 1961 census containing the statistics of local interest which were collected on a 10 per cent basis was published in December 1963 and information therein regarding the older age groups is of interest. There were 2,610 persons aged 65 years and over being 8.1 per cent of the population compared with 13.5 per cent in the County and 11.9 per cent in England and Wales.

There were 1,349 households of one or two persons in the town containing people of pensionable age. These households contained 1,815 persons of pensionable age which is 58 per cent of all such persons in the town. Among these persons 72 men and 380 women were living alone: 883 persons lived in two person households containing one person of pensionable age and 932 persons lived in two person households where both persons were of pensionable age.

Housing

Mr. Snowden in his Annual Report has unfailingly drawn attention to the Housing needs in the town and in this connection a table in the 1961 Census Report on the percentage availability of certain household amenities is of considerable interest.

Of 8,758 households 84.1 per cent had all four arrangements of a cold water tap, a hot water tap, a fixed bath and W.C. The percentage however of households sharing or entirely without one or other of these arrangements was

	<u>sharing</u>	<u>entirely without</u>
Cold water tap	1%	0.9%
Hot water tap	0.9%	12.0%
Fixed bath	2.3%	10.4%
W.C.	2.4%	1.8%

These figures may serve to show that there is still need for improving properties under the Improvement Grants Scheme. The percentage of persons living at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room is 3.6 an improvement on the figure of 5.2 at the 1951 census.

The availability of a fixed bath within the building can be regarded as evidence of a reasonable standard of comfort and hygiene and the percentage of households in Farnborough lacking a fixed bath can be compared with the figure of 11.9 per cent for the aggregate of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and of 19.5 per cent for the aggregate of Rural Districts. The period from 1951 to 1961 has seen a general improvement, the proportion of households entirely without access to a bath has decreased from 23 per cent among 5,825 households in 1951 to 10.4 per cent in 1961.

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	410	373	783
Illegitimate	<u>19</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>32</u>
	<u>429</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>815</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)		22.75	(Standardised)
" " " " " "		23.45	(Crude)
National rate " " " "		18.2	
Illegitimate live births per cent of			
total live births		3.9%	

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	3	-	3
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births)	9.7		
National still births	17.3		

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	411	377	788
Illegitimate	22	13	35
	<u>433</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>823</u>

Birth Rate

Over the past decade the birth rate has shown a sustained rise and has remained consistently higher than the national rate which is 18.2% per 1,000 for 1963 (the highest since 1947). It is now 22.75, a figure last reached in 1949 and compares with the rate of 19.2 for the quinquennium 1951-55 and 19.5 for 1956-60.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	15	3	18
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>

Comparability factor	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
	0.97	1.44

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	20.8
National rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	22.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births		..	..	..	22.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births			..	..	31.3

Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	12	1	13
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	10	1	11
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>

Neo-Natal (first four weeks) mortality rate								
per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2
National neo-natal rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under								
one week)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and								
deaths under one week combined)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N11
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N11

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	156	137	293
Death rate per 1,000 population (Standardised)	..	..	12.58
Death rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	..	..	8.43
National rate per 1,000 population	..	..	12.2

The standardised death rate of 12.58 shows an increase compared with that of 11.23 for 1962 and is a little higher than the national rate. The local death rate and also the national rate are a little over the limit of twelve per 1,000 of the population which the national rate reached in the decade 1920-30, having declined from 14.4 in the decade 1911-20.

It is unlikely that there will be much further reduction until we begin to take seriously those preventable causes of death - accidents on the road and in the home and lung cancer - which as yet we look upon as normal occurrences.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents increased from five in 1962 to eight in 1963. The increase in the number of serious accidents in the town has been a matter of concern to the Council. The Engineer and Surveyor recently submitted a summary of accidents which had occurred in Farnborough during the past three years from which I quote the following figures.

Year	Injuries Fatal	Serious	Slight	No Injury	Total
1961	0	38	170	191	399
1962	3	60	129	230	422
1963	6	75	116	282	479

The Engineer ascribes the increase to the build up of traffic and possibly from the increased speed of traffic; he also comments that doge and right hand turns continued to account for a good proportion of the accidents, but added that accidents to children had decreased, due no doubt to the instruction being given to school children.

Causes of Death:-

						<u>Male</u> <u>156</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>137</u>
1.	Tuberouloosis respiratory	..	..	..	..	-	2
2.	Tuberouloosis (other)	..	..	..	..	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	-	2
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	1	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	7	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	9	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	..	-	6
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	..	-	4
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	13	13
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	-	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	13	20
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	40	20
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	2	8
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	10	17
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	4	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	8	8
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	13	2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	-	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	-	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	..	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	1	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	..	..	..	..	20	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	7	1
34.	All other Accidents	..	..	..	..	4	6
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	-	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	..	-	-

The commonest causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system followed by cancer and by vascular lesions of the nervous system. Of the 29 cancer deaths in men nine were due to lung cancer. The publication of the American report on smoking and health in early 1964 again focussed attention on the importance of cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer, the risk increasing with the duration of smoking and with the number of cigarettes smoked daily and being diminished by stopping smoking. The report stressed that smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance to warrant remedial action. On the other hand according to a Commonwealth Economic Committee report British smokers are estimated to have spent a record £1,285 million on tobacco products in 1963, representing 7 per cent of total consumer expenditure in the United Kingdom.

There is considerable disparity in the survival rate of older men and women; twentyone men dying between the ages of 55 and 64 years compared with ten women in the same age group. This disparity lends weight to a comment in a recent Ministry of Health report on health education that middle aged men as a group appear to be specially in need of health education; their health habits are probably worse now than they were 40 years ago, the improvement in their expectation of life has been slow and much less marked than among women. Certainly it is not easy to persuade adult males to modify their habits in regard to cigarette smoking, the taking of more daily exercise and curbing a tendency to obesity.

SECTION B

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, child welfare centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held quarterly - ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utility ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries during normal working hours should be made to the Superintendent Driver at Aldershot. (Telephone: Aldershot 22244). Between the following times enquiries should be made to the Central Ambulance Control at Winchester. (Telephone: Winchester 2536 or Winchester 2748).

Monday to Friday	-	6 p.m. to 8 a.m. next day
Weekends	-	12 noon Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday
Bank and Public Holidays	-	All day.

* Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>Doctor Attends</u>
Cove	St. John's Hall, St. John's Road. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.	Each session
Farnborough	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays only
Jubilee Hall	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road, (Nr. Railway Stn.) Every Friday at 2 p.m.	1st & 3rd Fridays only
Fox Lane Estate	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. 1st & 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.	Each session

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FARNBOROUGH



WITH
THE COMPLIMENTS OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

H. L. SNOWDEN, F. A. P. H. I.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ALEXANDRA ROAD,
FARNBOROUGH.

* Child Welfare Clinics (cont)

	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>Doctor Attends</u>
Marlborough Lines	Marlborough Lines Health Centre, North Camp. Every Monday at 2 p.m.	2nd & 4th Monday in each month.
Methodist Hall	Methodist Hall, Cove Road. Every Thursday at 2 p.m.	2nd & 4th Thursday in each month.

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers).

Dental Clinic, Cove Manor County Junior School.	Daily, Monday to Friday, all day and alternate Saturdays. (Attendance by appointment only).
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Mobile Dental Clinic at Schools in Farnborough as required.

* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinio, Manor Park House, Aldershot.	Every Wednesday all day.) Every Friday morning.) (By appointment only))	From March 1964
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* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Farnborough.	Held every Tuesday morning at 9.30 a.m. (except during school summer holidays). (No appointment necessary).
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* Speech Clinic

School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot. (Tel: Aldershot 24104)	Every Tuesday all day. Clinics on Wednesday and Friday suspended temporarily owing to shortage of Speech Therapists. (By appointment only).
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REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Audiology Clinic

A Consultant Audiology Clinic for school and pre-school children was established in co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board in November, 1963, and is held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, on the 4th. Friday morning in each month. Attendance is by appointment only from the Divisional School Medical Officer at the School Clinic.

Eye Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Every Thursday afternoon
(By appointment only).

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee. This clinic is now held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic
Remedial Clinic

1st. Tuesday morning in each month.
Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday -
All day.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patients and their families.

Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.

Monday - 9.15 a.m. - Old Patients
11.00 a.m. - New Patients
2nd Monday every month. -
Special Bronchitic Clinic.
One Monday every month -
B.C.G. Session.
One Monday every month -
Post B.C.G. Session.

Tuesday - 1.30 a.m.) Old and New
to) Patients, Old
3.00 p.m.) and New contacts.

Wednesday - 1st and 3rd Wednesday every
month at Fleet Hospital.
Old and New Patients.

Thursday - 9.15 a.m. - Old Patients
and urgent New Patients.
3.00 p.m. - Old Patients.

Special Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Males - Wednesdays - 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females - Wednesdays -
10.30 a.m. to 12
2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.
(By appointment only)

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital. }
Farnham County Hospital. }
(Physiotherapy Departments))

By appointment.

Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.. Attendance is by appointment only and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clark, 69a, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

* Health Visitors

There have been several changes recently in the health visiting service both in personnel and areas covered.

Miss C.L.Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M. R.F.N., H.V.,
The Old Malt House, Hawley.

Resigned 19.2.64

Mrs. M.Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,
34, Brookhouse Road, Hazel Avenue Estate,
Cove.

Retired 31.1.64

The present Health Visitors and areas covered are as set out below.

1. Mrs. P.M.Halfacre, 56, Minley Road, Farnborough.
Telephone No. Farnborough 146

Area: North Camp, South of and including Reading Road and also Oxford, Yetminster and Windsor Roads.

2. Miss E.O.Lever, 2b, Clayton Road, Farnborough.
Telephone No. Camberley 22610

Area: The remainder of Farnborough East of and including the Farnborough Road together with an area bounded by Prospect Avenue and including Hawley Lane Estate from Prospect Avenue to the junction with Greatfield Road plus Lye Copse Avenue and Sinehurst Estate.

3. Appointment Vacant - At present being covered by other Health Visitors.

Area: The remainder of Cove and North Farnborough, West of the Farnborough Road and south of the main railway line, plus the area North of the railway line comprising Empress Estate and including Prospect Road up to it's junction with Prospect Avenue and also Fleet Road.

4. Mrs. Parkes, Elgon Lodge, Guildford Road, Fleet

Area: The remainder of Cove North of the main railway line and West of Prospect Road bounded on the North by a line drawn from Prospect Avenue to Fernhill Road at the junction with Newfield Avenue and thence the area West of Fernhill Road and South of Sandy Lane.

5. Miss Rogers, Flat 2, Hawley Lodge, Hawley, Camberley, Surrey.
Telephone No. Camberley 23959

Area: The remainder of the Urban District comprising the part of Hawley Lane Estate not included in Area (2), Fernhill Road North from the junction with Newfield Avenue and also including the Prospect Estate and Fox Lane Estates, South and North and then over the Urban District boundary into Hawley.

* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nuree Evane	105, Highgate Lane Tel: Farnborough 375	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99, Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett. Tel: Farnborough 1627	South Ward
Nuree Soott	7, Highfield Close, Cove. Tel: Farnborough 1349	Fox Lane North & Minley Estate.

Male Nurses

Mr. J.E. Tupper,
205, North Lane, North Town, Aldershot.
Tel: Aldershot 24271

appointed 9.9.63

Mr. J.S. Goodman,
30, Willow Crescent, Hawley Lane Estate,
Farnborough.
Tel: Farnborough 3991

appointed 24.2.64

* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14, West Road	Hawley Lane Estate
Nurse Spivey	24, Stubbs Moor Road	Cove & Minley Estate
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp	North & South Wards
Nurse Brunger	19, Stubbs Moor Road	North West (Fox Lane Area).

Institutional Accommodation
Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss K. Wells. 38, Southampton Street, Farnborough.
(Tel. Farnborough 1594).

* Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. A. C. Wood. Area Mental Welfare Officer, Manor Park House,
Aldershot. (Tel. Aldershot 22595).

Mrs. J. M. Pearce, Mental Welfare Officer, Manor Park House,
Aldershot.

(N.B. Emergency night and weekend service - ring Central Ambulance Control.
Tel. Winchester 2536).

* Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Meehan has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough. (Tel. Farnborough 1400).

* Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.

Six Registrations were operative during the year:

Miss S. M. Fenton, 54, Netley Street, Farnborough.
Mrs. B. Linder, "Litherland," Ashley Road, Farnborough.
Mrs. M. K. Dillon, 57, Oaken Copse Crescent, Farnborough.
Mrs. B. S. Bunyan, 16, Beta Road, Farnborough.
Mrs. A. Williams, 65, Manor Road, Farnborough.
Mrs. K. M. Burgess, "Blaenwern," Empress Avenue, Farnborough.

A reference regarding the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, is not out of place reminding those interested that registration is necessary if any person for gain looks after more than two children under the age of five.

* Training Centre.

This centre is at Croft Road, Aldershot, for the daily care of mentally handicapped children in North East Hampshire, transport being provided.

In addition a Centre for adults has been provided on an adjoining site.

* Partial Hearing Children and Hard of Hearing Adults

Farnborough has an interest in the County Council's progressive programme for the education of partial hearing children in that a unit for such children forms part of our newest school - Cove Manor Junior. Provision for pupils of secondary age has also been made in the form of a Secondary Tutorial Unit which is attached to Fernhill County School.

The Frimley and Camberley Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the hard of hearing meet at the Red Cross Hut (rear of Jubilee Hall), Farnborough Road on the last Thursday in the month at 7.30 p.m.. The Secretary is Mr. A.E.Scott, 'St. Ives', Chingford Avenue, Farnborough.

* Chiropody

This service is organised jointly by the Hampshire Council of Social Services and the British Red Cross Society through its Divisional Offices. It is for elderly patients, those physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Where domiciliary treatment is required evidence of need must be supported by a Medical Certificate.

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at 2 - 5 p.m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, Quarteracre, Church Road, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 1421).

* Area Welfare Officer

Mr. E.W.J.Bonney,

Area Welfare Officer,
Manor Park House, Aldershot.
(Tel: Aldershot 23941).

* Area Childrens' Officer

Miss D.H.Newton,

Area Childrens' Officer,
99A, Victoria Road,
Aldershot.
(Tel: Aldershot 22481).

* Services controlled or administered by the
Hampshire County Council Health Department.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

Meteorological Statistics 1963

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Temperatures</u>			
	<u>Day Maximum</u>		<u>Night Minimum</u>	
January	0.0 Deg. C	32.0 Deg. F	-4.9 Deg. C	23.1 Deg. F
February	2.2	35.9	-3.1	26.4
March	10.1	50.1	2.6	36.6
April	13.1	55.5	5.2	41.3
May	15.4	59.7	5.8	42.4
June	19.7	67.4	10.6	51.0
July	20.6	69.0	10.8	51.4
August	19.2	66.5	10.9	51.6
September	17.6	63.6	9.3	48.7
October	14.3	57.7	7.7	45.8
November	11.5	52.7	6.2	43.1
December	4.9	40.8	-0.2	31.6

	<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>	<u>Afternoon Average humidity</u>
January	21.2 mm.	53.5 hrs	82%
February	18.8	73.2	75
March	90.8	108.2	71
April	72.2	132.8	70
May	30.3	191.7	63
June	30.2	158.7	64
July	42.9	161.5	63
August	80.4	123.5	70
September	73.2	124.7	71
October	50.9	78.0	75
November	105.2	54.7	82
December	19.1	36.6	85

This Meteorological Report is published by courtesy of the Meteorological Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The chief feature of the returns of infectious diseases in England and Wales during 1963 was the high level of measles and whooping cough and the record low levels of poliomyelitis and diphtheria. The incidence of poliomyelitis has fallen to about one fifth of the level prevailing before the 1947 outbreak when 8,592 cases were notified during the year. Enteric fever showed an increase, accounted for in part by imported cases from Zermatt, Switzerland in the early spring. Whooping cough showed a four fold increase over 1962; why this should be so is not clear in view of the continued and presumably increased use of triple vaccines. One possible explanation suggested by Dr. Preston of Manchester is that the infecting bacterium may now be different serologically from the organism with which children are being immunised.

Farnborough experienced the usual biennial epidemic of measles with more than half the cases occurring during the third quarter of the year. Fortunately the incidence was not nearly so great as in 1961 when over 950 cases were notified. Nine of the cases were in children under one year of age.

Of the 22 Sonne Dysentery cases, ten occurred among two families.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Measles	372	106	953
Scarlet Fever	6	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	18	4	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	2
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	-	-	-
Dysentery	22	-	20
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	1	2
Encephalitis	-	-	1

Tuberculosis.

Fourteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with eleven cases in 1962.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is as follows.

Age	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	1	-	-
5-14 years	2	1	-	-
15-24 years	1	3	-	-
25-44 years	3	1	-	-
45-64 years	1	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-

Ten cases were removed from the register and after allowing for transfers the total number remaining at the end of the year was:-

116 male and 78 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and
11 male and 7 female non-pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 year old school children giving protection against Tuberculosis, was offered to children attending private schools as well as to those attending the county schools.

The work done in 1963 is summarised in the following table:-

(a) number of children offered vaccination	..	550	
(b) number of children accepting vaccination and tuberculin tested	..	450	82% of (a)
(c) number tuberculin positive	..	20	13% of (b)
(d) number vaccinated	..	417	76% of (a)

Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures

The immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and of their vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox continued to be a major concern of the Health Department. It needs to be remembered that the absence of serious infectious disease should not be allowed to lull us into an attitude of complacency and there is still need to raise the rates of immunisation as near to 100 per cent as possible.

During the year on the advice of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Health the use of F.T. and T.A.F. as antigens in diphtheria immunisation was discontinued and the following antigens are now kept in stock:

1. Triple antigen for primary immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.
2. Alum precipitated diphtheria toxoid for primary or reinforcing doses.
3. Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus alum precipitated toxoid for immunising children to whom the administration of whooping cough vaccine is considered unnecessary or undesirable.

The following table shows the number immunised during the year.

P. - Primary
B. - Boosters

Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Diph/Tetanus		Triple Antigen		Whooping Cough only	
	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1 yr	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-
1-4 yrs	-	1	-	-	5	2	399	102	-	-
5-14 yrs	7	491	-	4	15	32	8	177	-	-
Totals	7	492	-	4	20	34	671	279	-	-

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

For poliomyelitis vaccination the vaccine of choice is the Sabin type Oral Vaccine which has proved both safe and effective. Many countries have reported marked reduction of the incidence of poliomyelitis following the use of the oral vaccine. Last year there were only 78 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis in England and Wales, the lowest number for many years and there seems little doubt that the immunisation campaign which was begun in 1956 played a major part in bringing this about.

The following table shows the number of Poliomyelitis Vaccinations carried out during the year:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme

<u>Salk(injections)</u>			<u>Sabin(Oral)</u> <u>Reinforcing doses</u>		
<u>Completed</u> <u>2nd injs.</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>3rd Injs.</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>4th. Injs</u>	<u>Completed</u> <u>3 doses</u>	<u>After</u> <u>2 Salk</u>	<u>After</u> <u>3 Salk</u>
86	273	44	673	205	343

Vaccination against Smallpox

It will be noted that the number of children vaccinated under the age of one year is very much less than in previous years. This figure however is not comparable with previous years as advice issued by the Ministry of Health during the latter part of 1962 recommended that children should preferably be vaccinated during their second year rather than at the age of 4 - 5 months.

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated:

Age at which Vaccinated	Primary	Re-vaccination
0 - 12 months	204	-
1 year	167	-
2 - 4 years	17	15
5 - 14 years	11	57
15 and over	35	135
TOTAL	434	207

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1963, my 24th as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

It has been a year of intense activity in the Department. The Meat Inspection Regulations requiring compulsory inspection of all animals slaughtered, its strict code of inspection and the stamping of carcasses, coincided with a considerable increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

We pressed on with survey work with a view to the improvement of houses by areas as well as individually but the response, particularly with tenanted houses, is slow. I hope the proposed new housing legislation which the Association of Public Health Inspectors has been advocating for so long will help to speed up progress.

Our salvage organisation continued to operate satisfactorily and according to the Public Cleansing Costing Returns of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government we again had the highest yield and income from salvage of any Urban District in the country with a similar population. It was decided to extend the paper sack system of refuse storage and collection. It appears that this system, introduced comparatively recently, has proved very popular with Local Authorities, workmen and last but not most important, the housewife.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector was invited by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to serve on a Working Party which had been appointed with the following terms of reference.

" To examine the facts of refuse collection; to what extent it is unsatisfactory, what the difficulties are, and which methods are proving most successful; and to consider what advice can be given to local authorities on how to obtain the best results. "

We again had difficulty in obtaining and retaining the services of qualified Public Health Inspectors. For a number of years I have reported on the worsening position and the need to deal with the situation before it got out of hand. When I wrote my last Annual Report the shortage was about 400. The President of the Association of Public Health Inspectors stated recently that the shortage is now about 1,100. I think this is a shocking state of affairs. When I entered the profession forty years ago the difficulty was getting in and the future seemed bright. Does it require epidemics such as occurred at Aberdeen before those in authority ask why young men are not interested in becoming Public Health Inspectors ?

We continued to give training in the Department to personnel from the Army School of Health and five such officers have now qualified as Public Health Inspectors for service in the Army after each served a year in the Department.

I am grateful for the support that I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J. Coutts Milne for his help and advice and to the staff and workpeople of the Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and the supply arrangements continued to be satisfactory. Liaison was maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained principally from deep wells in the chalk at Pumping Stations at Itchel, Greywell and Lasham in varying proportions according to the demands on the system.

Treatment

The water from the wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District.

The water from the sources is practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

The fluoride content of the water distributed in the area varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

Conditions of Supply Generally

The supply to all premises served within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid-Wessex Water Company, Mr. A. Wilkinson, for information contained in this section of my report.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The scheme for concentrating our sewage disposal at the Sycamore Road site is being prepared by the Engineer and Surveyor. When carried out the Cove Works will be abandoned.

The year saw the completion of the connections to the main drainage system of the houses in the section of Sandy Lane where a sewer has been constructed. This work, together with the road construction and the demolition of the unfit properties in the road has transformed this locality. There are still 11 houses situated in Sandy Lane for which the main drainage is not yet available.

The construction of a pumping station for the village of Hawley situated in the Hartley Wintney Rural District enabled the houses known as Hawley Bridge Terrace to be provided with main drainage. This work was carried out in conjunction with the new industrial buildings erected nearby. Another improvement was the provision of main drainage to St. John's Hall, Cove. Main drainage has not yet been provided for 26 houses in Coldharbour Lane and a section of Chapel Lane.

The following is a summary of work carried out:-

Premises connected to sewer	-	10
Cesspools or septic tanks abolished.	-	8
Unfit houses without main drainage demolished.	-	3

Properties which are still without main drainage and have cesspools or septic tanks are listed below.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses or properties.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
The unsewered area of Sandy Lane.	11	Main drainage not available.
The sewered area of Sandy Lane.	1	House to be demolished.
Coldharbour Lane and Chapel Lane.	26	Main drainage is to be provided.
Fernhill Road.	7	In four instances main drainage is not available.
Hawley Lane	3	Main drainage not available.
Marrowbrook Lane	1	Main drainage not available.
Farnborough Road (Frimley Bridge area).	7	Main drainage is not available but the largest of these properties, the Southern Counties Car Auction, which is to be rebuilt, will be connected to the main drainage system by means of a pumping station.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses or properties.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sycamore Road	2	Main drainage not available
Lynchford Road (3 factories, 4 dwelling houses, 1 public house)	8	Main drainage not available
Southwood Road	3	Main drainage not available
Ively Road	4	Main drainage not available
Golf Lane	1	Main drainage not available

Total number of premises - 74

The supervision of drainage work to new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and drainage involving new and reconstruction work to existing buildings by your Public Health Department. New drains constructed are subject to water and smoke tests before they are approved.

TABLE 1

Properties without main drainage or modern sanitation.

No. of Properties.		Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation		
		Septic Tank	Cess- Pool	No proper Drainage	W.C's	Pail or Chemical Closets	Waste Water Closets
Ward	No.						
North	18	4	6	2	9	3	6
West	53	12	31	10	24	29	-
South	9	-	9	-	9	-	-
Totals	80	16	46	12	42	32	6

3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook, are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board.

Cove Brook

The Cove Brook was dredged and cleaned of debris during the year. A water main belonging to the War Department which crossed the Marrow Brook and affected the flow of the stream was altered so that it was no longer an obstruction.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in Table 1 in the Drainage and Sewerage section of my report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh

water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

Pail and similar types of sanitary conveniences are being reduced as we provide main sewerage facilities to our few remaining unsewered areas, even so we still have 32 of these insanitary appliances. Three pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets and three were abolished with the demolition of unfit houses. Those that remain are in situations where main drainage has not yet been provided or cannot be provided.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	<u>Washing Facilities.</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.C's</u>	<u>W.C's</u>	
High Street- Camp Road.	6 stalls	2	4	Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Rd.)	4 stalls	1	3	Yes
Cove Green	2 stalls	1	2	No
Queensmead	6 stalls	2	4	Yes

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's recreation grounds. Cleaning and maintenance of the conveniences is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

It is proposed to construct new public conveniences in conjunction with a new pavilion on the Cove Green Recreation Ground and these will replace the existing ones, which are not satisfactory. Apart from these we have no conveniences in the West Ward or for the whole area North of the main railway line, which area has now a very large population.

The need for public lavatories on main highways is becoming urgent and although modern petrol filling stations are assisting in this respect, it is not a complete answer.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

Dustbins, or paper sacks where used, are emptied weekly. General salvage is collected once per week with a more frequent collection from special premises. The paper sack system of refuse storage was extended and

developers of new estates were asked and agreed to introduce this system. These included the London County Council who are carrying out a large scheme of development in the area.

The bonus scheme introduced some time ago operated successfully with one team and I expect this to be extended next year. I suggest that these bonus schemes require very careful consideration when they are formulated. They can be very helpful, or on the other hand they can become a millstone to the service.

Refuse Disposal

This urgent matter received constant attention during the year. In my previous Annual Reports I have referred to the desirability of joint arrangements between authorities for this work. Towards this end I was instructed by the Health Committee to inaugurate consultations with the officers responsible for the service in the surrounding areas and two meetings were held with representatives of Aldershot Borough Council, the Farnham and Fleet Urban District Councils, Guildford and Hartley Wintney Rural District Councils and the War Department Land Agent.

The outcome of these meetings was that the most likely combination for refuse disposal purposes was Aldershot and Farnborough and arising from this a meeting took place between Councillors representing both Authorities and the subject is still under consideration. Along with this, investigation and consultations took place with a view to obtaining additional land for tipping purposes, which will still be required whatever form of disposal is adopted. I am still of the opinion that the most satisfactory answer to this problem would be a joint mechanical refuse disposal plant to serve as wide an area as practicable and that the tipping resources of all the areas should be used in conjunction with the plant. I think it is quite unrealistic for each Local Authority to try to dispose of its own refuse within its own area. It is wasteful of capital expenditure, operating costs and land usage.

The amount of refuse brought to our tip was 6,506 consignments or loads with an estimated tonnage of 12,207.

Salvage

Our salvage organisation continued to work satisfactorily and the outlet for waste paper, which has been difficult for some time, improved although at no time were we in a position that we could not dispose of all the paper which we collected.

We collected 1,139 tons of salvage which was sold for £8,491. This was equivalent to approximately 2.3 cwt. and an income of 17s. 1d. from each property in the district. It will be seen from Table II that since 1940 a sum of £136,955 has been obtained from the sale of salvage.

Kitchen Waste Collection Service

The Council decided to discontinue this service, which had been operated since 1940, as from January 1964. The collection from food shops and similar premises was taken over by a private collector.

TABLE II
THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH 1964

	YEAR ENDED 31/3/64		YEAR ENDED 31/3/63		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/64	
	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount received £
Kitchen Waste ..	301	1,431	341	1,620	8,817	27,393
Paper	765	6,135	666	5,327	10,256	80,376
Metals	48	291	35	225	2,972	10,249
Textiles	25	634	22	444	597	13,866
Glass	-	-	-	-	649	2,665
Bones	-	-	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous ..	-	-	-	-	69	603
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,139	8,491	1,064	7,616	23,472	136,955

There are members in the Committee who will recall that your Council was one of the first in the country to introduce such a service during the early days of the war when supplies of animal feeding stuffs were difficult to obtain. Over the years we collected nearly 9,000 tons of kitchen waste, estimated to be sufficient to produce about nine thousand pigs, and which produced an income of £27,000.

Employees

Supervisory Staff

Supervisor, Refuse and Salvage Collection and Disposal.	H. R. W. Parnell
Assistant Supervisor and Foreman, Refuse Disposal.	F. H. Moseley
Assistant Foreman, Salvage Disposal.	R. J. Patrick.

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department at the end of the year consisted of 31 workpeople, comprising supervisory staff, driver/mechanic, 8 drivers and 19 men. It is difficult to recruit and keep men in the service and this is one of the advantages of introducing the paper sack system of refuse collection. Not only will it make the work more congenial and attractive but it will take out a great deal of the hard and unnecessary lifting. With a dustbin a workman is carrying and returning to the house more than 20 lbs. of dustbin weight alone, which is avoided when paper sacks are used.

Sickness

The amount of sickness amongst the work people was much lower than last year, 201 days as against 439½. This represents a loss of working days of 2.49%, the lowest since 1955. 13 men had periods of sickness, the remainder of our establishment of 31 men had none.

Provision of dustbins

In order to encourage their use, dustbins of British Standards Specification or above are sold by the Department at cost price to householders and owners and 84 were sold. Only dustbins with rubber lids are supplied in the interests of Noise Abatement.

163 informal notices requiring the provision of dustbins were served and 147 complied with.

Trade Refuse

There were no changes made in the charges for the collection of trade refuse.

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. Where only a limited amount of trade refuse is made the charge is 6s. 6d. per bin per quarter for a once weekly collection. Premises making greater quantities are charged upon quantity and the time

taken to move and dispose of it.

83 traders occupying 86 premises are paying for the collection of trade refuse, which produced an income of £1,156 for its collection and disposal.

Plant and Equipment

We used a continuous type of paper baling machine provided with dust extraction plant which gave satisfactory service. A small vertical electrically driven press is used for the baling of textiles and materials which cannot be handled in the continuous press. A fork lift truck was used to handle bales and load them on to lorries.

Vehicles

Details of vehicles and machines in operation were as follows:-

<u>Vehicle No.</u>	<u>Make and Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year put into Service.</u>
8	Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1962
6	Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1961
2	Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1958
	International Drott Tracked Shovel (Diesel)	1957
7	Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freighter 12 cubic yards capacity (Diesel)	1956
4	Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1953
3	Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1951
5	Shelvoke & Drewry Rear Loading Moving Floor	1948 (Reserve)
1	Dennis Vehicle Side Loading 10 cubic yards capacity	1945

Repair work is carried out by the Departmental mechanic.

Garaging

No further progress was made with the erection of garages and our fleet is still dispersed. Some vehicles remain in the open, exposing them to damage and starting difficulties and I again express the hope that

in the interests of efficiency this matter, which has been outstanding for so long, will be resolved.

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The Public Cleansing and Costing Return for the financial year ended 31st March 1964 required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was completed by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector and forwarded, and is summarised in Table III.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections carried out by the staff, together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about are summarised in Appendices A and B.

426 complaints were received. All were investigated and action taken as required.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work under this heading consisted of keeping under observation factory chimneys, most of which serve oil-fired furnaces, and dealing with occasional smoke nuisances which arise from burning waste in the open air, but our main problem, to which reference was made last year, was dust arising from a coal and coke handling plant situated at our main railway station. Observations were taken by means of deposit gauges and samples were submitted to the Public Analyst at monthly intervals. These revealed serious dust deposits. Meetings were held with the firm concerned, who proposed to construct a screen fence along the boundary of their premises. This, however, was not proceeded with and there are further proposals for the reconstruction of the Depot and its increase in size.

A smoke nuisance was caused by the boiler plant of a laundry and consultations to abate this nuisance were proceeding at the end of the year.

The main source of air pollution in the district is domestic. No steps have been taken to form a smoke control area, but a Bye-law is in force requiring that any installation in new buildings of appliances for heating or cooking shall be designed to burn smokeless fuels. This is also a condition when making improvement grants.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant. The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is a bathing pool at a private school in the area and an open air swimming bath at the Fernhill Junior School.

Some bacteriological samples taken of the Council's swimming pool water

TABLE III

Collection and Disposal of House and
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March 1964

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
GROSS EXPENDITURE:				
(1) Labour	11,895	5,480	17,375	56
(2) Transport	10,900	72	10,972	35
(3) Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings.	621	1,213	1,834	6
(4) Other Items	304	614	918	3
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	23,720	7,379	31,099	100
GROSS INCOME	2,364	8,132	10,496	-
NET COST OR <u>INCOME</u>	21,356	<u>CR</u> 753	20,603	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only.	23. 11	8. 11	32. 10	
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	20. 4	2	20. 6	
Net cost (all expenditure per ton or <u>income</u>)	39. 10	<u>CR</u> 1. 3	38. 7	
	£	£	£	
Net cost or income per 1000 population	615	<u>CR</u> 22	593	
Net cost or income per 1000 premises	2,153	<u>CR</u> 76	2,077	

Additional Financial details are as follows:-

Gross cost of Service	£31,099
Income	£10,496
Net cost of service	£20,603
Net cost per head of population.	11/10 ¹ / ₄ d
Net cost per house or premises.	£2. 1. 6 ¹ / ₂ d
Rate Poundage:-	
Net cost - equivalent rate in the £	3.51d
% of above to total rates in the £	3.16%

were not satisfactory and following unsatisfactory results from the paddling pool in the Osborne Road Recreation Ground, steps were taken to prevent dogs gaining access to the water.

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

One officer is employed for rodent control and he also carries out insect and other pest work in conjunction with other members of the staff.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table:-

Properties inspected	563
Premises found to be infested	244
Dwellinghouses treated	166
Business, Agricultural etc. premises treated	66
Local Authority premises treated	12
Total Visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting)	1,873

Rodent infestation in the district is well under control and regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the actual cost of the work. By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises on contracts covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £233.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Rodent Control Committee, which comprises seven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military District and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

The sewerage system was kept under observation and was treated in the summer. I think the position regarding rat infestation in our sewers can be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) Insect Pests

The calls upon this service continued to be heavy and we were requested

to deal with a large variety of pests. 198 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following:-

Bed bugs	Foxes	Moles	Ants
Mosquitoes	Cookroaches	Silverfish	Squirrels
Flies	Wasps	Woodboring	Cocoa moth
Rabbits	Bluebottles	beetles	Woolly bears
Fleas	Snakes		

32 wasps nest were destroyed, involving 70 visits. A charge of 10/- is made for each nest destroyed.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment carried out when required.

Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticide in accordance with a special building byelaw intended to control infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle.

11. DISINFECTION WORK

Two properties totalling four rooms were disinfected.

12. CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The demand for residential caravan sites continued and I am informed that there has been a constant waiting list for the Hawley Lane site. This site for 78 vans has been operated satisfactorily. In addition, three sites for single caravans were licensed. All have been brought up to the required standard.

A schedule of conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and Site Operators is used in conjunction with all site licences issued. This Committee has remained in being and met on several occasions to consider problems which have arisen in the County. Your Chief Public Health Inspector is Chairman of this Committee.

At the largest building site in the district a number of caravans were occupied by workmen and their families and conditions were unsatisfactory. These vans, seven in number, are being brought together on one site in order that proper facilities can be provided and it is proposed that this site will be licensed for as long as it is required in connection with the building operations.

In addition to the sites already mentioned, there are three used by showmen as winter quarters. Each has a residential caravan which remains on the site all the year round and is licensed for this purpose.

Considerable trouble was experienced with a caravan which was sited on land at Farnborough Green. The condition of the caravan and its surroundings were deplorable. The occupier, who was employed by a firm of

contractors moves around taking his family with him and although the family, with their caravan, eventually moved out of the area, it does not provide an answer to the deplorable conditions in which the family, comprising a man, woman and two children, were living.

13. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(a) Factories

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises, there are two large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other on the manufacture of cosmetics. The remaining factories which number 96 are smaller premises. Details of the trades carried on are given below:-

Cabinet Making and Upholstery	Dental Mechanic
Cycle and Motor Repairs	Baking
Sausage Making	Engineering
Food preparation	Renovation of shock absorbers
Radio and Electrical repairs	Tailoring
Scrap Metal and Salvage	Welding and Sheet Metal Work
Building	Watch and Clock Making
Joinery	Film Developing
Clothes dry-cleaning	Scientific instrument making
Motor repairs	Saw-mill woodworking
Boot and shoe repairs	Printing
Letter press printing and newspaper fudging	General masonry
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping
Manufacture of cosmetics	Laundrying
Furrier	Tile slabbing
Pottery decorating and glazing	Cellulose spraying
Excavation of gravel.	Electrical engineering
Fibreglass products	Lattice work
Manufacture of electrical heaters.	Wrought iron work
	Manufacture of furniture
	Concrete Block Making.

(b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of eight outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions and this was found to be so in each case.

(c) Shops

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to health and welfare are administered by the Department, whilst those relating to hours of closing by officers of the County Council.

The development of the new shopping centre at Queensmead continued. Plans for all new shops and workplaces are passed to the Department to try and ensure that during construction we obtain compliance with the legislation affecting the premises.

14. PET ANIMALS

No licences were issued for the sale of pet animals.

15. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken in six instances. Four related to offences under Section 2, one under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and one under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Details are given in the Food Hygiene section on page 44.

16. NOISE ABATEMENT

Several complaints regarding noise were received during the year. These were chiefly of a domestic character such as noise arising from entertainment etc. and were dealt with without recourse to formal action. A complaint of an industrial character consisted of noise from weekend work at a garage. This was abated.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Provision of New Houses

There is still a great demand for new houses and although none were built by the Council 365 were provided by private enterprise.

The Housing Manager informs me that the Council had a waiting list of 540 applications at the end of the year compared with 514 at the end of 1962. Applicants must have a residential qualification of five years.

Provision of Houses since the war

	<u>1963</u>	<u>Total</u>
Permanent houses provided		
by the Council	0	100 temporary 1801 permanent
Houses erected by private		
enterprise	365	2763
	<u>365</u>	<u>4664</u>

Inspection and the Repair of Houses

The work which is carried out under this heading and which is one of the major duties of the Department consists of the inspection of houses following complaints from occupiers, work in connection with the Unfit Housing Programme and the repair of houses in conjunction with improvement grants.

Rent Act 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received.

The Unfit Housing Programme

We are still engaged with the completion of the action required to deal with the houses included in the survey together with houses added as found to be necessary and the work is detailed below.

The following was the position at the end of 1963:-

Number of houses originally in the programme	70
Since added	50
	120

These have been dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Total dealt with to 31.12.63</u>
(1) Demolished	63
(2) Closed wholly or in part	7
(3) Undertakings accepted that the premises will not be used for human habitation.	1
(4) Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked ..	22
(5) Awaiting demolition	11
(6) Awaiting or in course of reconditioning	11
(7) Houses still to be dealt with	5

Terrace of houses in Morris Road

Work is in hand on the modernising and repair of this row of nine houses and former shop premises, which have not only been unsatisfactory living accommodation but an eyesore to the neighbourhood.

Modernising Houses with the aid of Improvement Grants

Improvement work continued to be slow and still largely restricted to owner/occupiers. Notwithstanding the action reported last year and the declaration of an area of improvement there is little to report on progress in the project. Communications were sent out to the owners of properties in the area but it is probably fair to say that the work is awaiting the preparation of schemes on behalf of the owners.

A further survey was carried out adjoining that already surveyed and consisting of the area bounded by Green's School Lane, Cove Road, Southwood Road and the railway line. Details are as follows:-

No. of houses in the area	<u>367</u>
No. of houses found to have all the amenities	258
No. of houses requiring all or some of the amenities	<u>109</u>
TOTAL	<u>367</u>

No. of amenities required	Bath	Food Store	Hot Water Supply required			Wash Hand Basin	Int. W.C.	Total No. of Houses
			Bath	Wash Hand Basin	Sink			
1		x						5
1				x				2
1							x	5
2		x					x	4
2			x				x	1
2		x		x				1
3				x	x		x	2
4	x		x	x		x		2
4		x		x		x	x	3
4			x	x		x	x	2
4				x	x	x	x	1
5	x	x	x	x		x		3
5	x	x		x		x	x	1
5	x		x	x		x	x	9
5		x	x	x		x	x	2
6	x	x	x	x	x	x		2
6	x	x	x	x		x	x	14
6	x		x	x	x	x	x	19
6		x	x	x	x	x	x	1
7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	29
							TOTAL	109

It was decided not to proceed further with this area until some progress has been made with the first one.

The following figures show the progress of the improvement grant scheme during the year:-

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Applications for Grants pending and brought forward from 1962	18	2
Received during the year	33	12
Approved	33	10
Withdrawn	6	2
Refused	-	2
Pending at end of year	12	-
Amount paid in grants	£1,044. 0. 2d	£1,135. 8. 10d

No. of houses provided with baths	12
No. of houses provided with washbasins	10
No. of houses provided with food stores	12
No. of houses provided with a hot water supply	12
No. of houses provided with an indoor W.C.	12

Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year there were two cases of overcrowding on the Register. Three further cases were added during the year and three cases were abated. There were thus two cases outstanding at the end of the year. Thirty persons were involved in these cases.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

These duties are comprehensive and include all aspects of food and drink inspection, except those Food and Drug sampling duties carried out by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. We are responsible for the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold in a clean and hygienic condition. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are taken for bacteriological examination. To be completely effective it should also include the education of food handlers in food hygiene.

The work is described under its different headings.

Milk Supply

There are 29 distributors of milk on the register and all milk sold in Farnborough is designated either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised, or Sterilised.

The Council are Agents for the County Council for the licensing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960 and the following licences are in force:-

Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the
designation "Tuberculin Tested" 23

Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the
designation "Pasteurised" 24

Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the
designation "Sterilised" 26

Milk Sampling

During the year 66 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory. Details are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	21	21	-
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	18	18	-
T.T. (Past.) Channel Islands.	21	21	-
Sterilised Milk	6	6	-
TOTAL	66	66	-

Ice cream

102 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. In one case soft ice cream is made and sold.

As will be seen from the table below, the results of samples of this soft ice cream were not at the outset satisfactory, and it took quite a time and a lot of work before we were able to consistently obtain Grade I results.

TABLE V
Samples of Ice Cream and Equipment

Type of Sample	No. taken	Results - Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	21	9	4	2	6
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Swabs from freezer components	8	Satisfactory			

Meat and Other Foods
Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district situated in a built up area between Peabody Road and Sherborne Road and the use of these premises increased during the year. Slaughtering is carried out every day of the week.

Meat Inspection

As mentioned in my foreword meat inspection was made compulsory for local authorities by the coming into operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 on the 1st October. A compulsory Code of Inspection is laid down similar to

the previous memorandum No. 3 Foods, which was only advisory. Each Inspector is provided with an individually inscribed stamp which is used for marking each carcass after inspection to certify that it has been passed as fit for human consumption. The Regulations empower local authorities to make a charge for meat inspection work but after consideration the Council resolved that no charge be made at present.

542 visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. 13,823 carcasses were examined, an increase of 4,585 over 1962 and 100% meat inspection was maintained.

Incidence of tuberculosis

Only six cases of Tuberculosis were found. Of these four were in pigs, and one in a bullock and one in a cow.

Cysticercus Bovis.

All cattle are inspected for the presence of this parasite and Table VI gives details of its incidence in the Farnborough Slaughterhouse. The number of cases of cysticercus bovis decreased, five carcasses were found to be affected compared with eleven in 1962. These carcasses either have to be condemned or subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F. or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. We have no refrigeration facilities to deal with the carcasses in Farnborough and they are sent elsewhere. They are labelled and the Public Health Inspector of the area where they are taken for refrigeration is notified.

During the year three specimens of suspected cysticercus bovis were submitted for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Department, Reading, but in each case it was not possible to detect anything of a parasitic nature. The suspected carcasses were therefore passed out without freezing.

I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Loosmore and his staff at the Veterinary Investigation Department, Reading, for their help and advice which is always willingly given.

TABLE VI

Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis found in
the Farnborough Slaughterhouse

Year	Number	Infested Cows	Percentage of cattle infected	Location of Cysts			
	Bullocks Heifers			Heads	Hearts	Skirt	Tongue
Total for previous six years	29	18	0.396	30	20	-	1
1962	9	2	0.505	5	8	-	-
1963	5	-	0.152	4	1	1	-

TABLE VII

Table Showing Animals Inspected and Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	2,030	1,260	654	4,647	5,232
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	4	6	3	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	242	321	1	195	930
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	11.95	25.79	1.07	4.26	17.75
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	4
Percentage of the no. inspected affec- ted with tuberculosis	0.04	0.08	-	-	0.08
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to:-

8 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcases and offal found to be unfit for consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertiliser. A certificate is issued for all meat condemned.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food preparing premises:-

791 tins of milk, meat, fruit, preserves, vegetables etc.

2 cwts. 1 qtr. 10 lbs. meat

98 lbs. fish

245 packets of frozen food

7 lbs. plums

The food was collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision. The frozen food was condemned after the failure of refrigerating equipment at a shop.

Bakehouses

Three bakehouses are in use. All are comparatively small premises and none are of modern construction. Bread is baked in all of them but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries situated in other areas.

Food Hygiene

846 visits were paid to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. Whilst we can ensure structural improvement of these premises and the provision of adequate facilities, I do not think we shall obtain satisfactory food hygiene until all workers in the food industry receive special instruction in this subject.

During the year it became necessary to institute legal proceedings for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations against the occupier of a cafe in the district. Repeated warnings and advice had been given without any improvement in the conditions.

To illustrate the need for care in the cleanliness of equipment and utensils we continued our policy of examining and swabbing knives and equipment, particularly at meat shops. These tests brought about an improvement and we shall intensify and extend this work as soon as we can. Results obtained are given in the following Table:-

Colony Counts per swab	No. of samples	Comments
Under 2,500	45	Satisfactory
2,500 to 1,000,000	3	Unsatisfactory
1,000,000 to 10,000,000	-	
Over 10,000,000	-	

The Food Hygiene Guild was not active during the year.

Complaints of Unfitness of Food and Food containing
foreign bodies or substances.

The Department continues to receive numerous complaints of this nature and below is given a list of cases reported to the Health Committee. All were thoroughly investigated and it was decided to take legal proceedings in five instances. In the other cases, warning letters were sent by the Clerk of the Council after those concerning foreign bodies had first been reported to the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

Loaf of bread containing fibre from gloves used in baking
Loaf of bread containing canvas
Jar of mincemeat containing pieces of glass
Butter containing a piece of wood
Bottle of milk containing a plastic cup.
Tin of peas containing mould
Bottle of milk containing a piece of wood
Mouldy cake
Mouldy sausages
Mouldy pie
Mouldy skinless sausage

Prosecutions in connection with Food and Food premises

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
<u>Food and Drugs Act 1955</u>	
<u>Section 2</u>	
String in loaf of bread	Pleaded guilty - fined £5
Canvas in loaf of bread	Pleaded guilty - fined £5
Piece of metal in tart	Pleaded guilty - fined £5
Piece of wood in bottle of milk	Pleaded guilty - fined £5 plus £10. 10. Od Advocate's fee.
<u>Section 8</u>	
Tins of imported cooked ham unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded guilty - fined £5 (The condition of these tins was also reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.)

Contraventions of the Food
Hygiene Regulations.

Regs. 14a, 16(2), 16(3), 17, 18, 19(1)a, 19(1)b, 23(1).	Pleaded guilty - fined £48, being £6 on each of 8 offences.
--	--

Prosecutions do not seem to have the desired effect of reducing the incidence of cases of foreign substances, some of a most unusual nature, getting into food and drink.

Number and types of Food Trades
and premises in the district.

Number of premises	245
Number of food trades carried out in these premises:-	
<u>Registered Premises.</u>	
(a) Milk Shops and Distributors	29
(b) Ice Cream	84
(c) Food Manufacturers	28
Bakehouses	3
Butchers	26
Off Licences, Clubs and Public Houses	39
Food Distribution Depots	2
Fried Fish Shops	4
Wet Fish Shops	7
Cake Shops	10
Sweets and Confectionery	44
Greengrocers	55
Grocers	68
Factory Canteens	4
School Canteens	12
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	35
	<u>450.</u>

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J. S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending the 31st March, 1964:-

1. "During the year ended the 31st March, 1964, 165 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Farnborough Urban District.

2. Milk Samples.

155 samples of milk, including 41 of Channel Islands, were procured from milk sold within the Urban District or from sources affecting the supply to the area. All the samples obtained by the Sampling Officers (154) were satisfactory but one which was submitted by a member of the public and consisted of about a quarter-full pint bottle of milk was seriously deficient of fat and appeared to be heavily adulterated. No action could be taken in respect of this particular complaint as it was not impossible that something might have happened to the milk subsequent to delivery to the purchaser. Several samples were, however, taken from the same source of supply but these were all satisfactory.

3. Miscellaneous Samples.

Ten samples of articles other than milk were procured and these were all free from complaint.

4. General.

Attention was, as usual, given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to their application to the labelling and description of food and drugs, during inspection visits to traders and by reference to advertisements."

Health Education.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks on the different aspects of the work of the Department to local organisations. It was proposed to try and organise classes on food hygiene for employees in the food industry at the Farnborough Technical College but owing to staff shortage these had to be postponed.

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Housing

Inspections regarding defects or unsatisfactory conditions	1400
Overcrowding	26
Verminous or dirty conditions	11
Inspections and surveys re Improvement Grants and House Loans ..	117

General

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases.. .. .	55
Water supply	17
Caravan Sites and Moveable dwellings	128
Refuse and Salvage disposal	224
Refuse and Salvage collection	80
Dustbins and refuse storage facilities	516
Accumulations and deposits	24
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	44
Hackney Carriages	70
Interviews with builders and owners	143
Keeping of animals	44
Piggeries and stables	3
Clean Air Act	116
New drains approved	81
New drains disapproved	26
Visits to works in progress	217
Old drains tested	14
Old drains inspected	49
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected and tested	96
Visits regarding deposited plans	18
Public sanitary conveniences	11
Workplaces and offices	4
Theatres and places of entertainment	6
Building sites	2
Shops Act	143
Schools	2
Factories	53
Outworkers	13
Noise Abatement Act	4
Miscellaneous inspections	131
Swimming pools	9

APPENDIX A (Cont'd).

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.
INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Meat and Food Inspection and the
Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection at the slaughterhouse	542
Butchers	106
Fishmongers and poulterers	15
Grocers	193
Greengrocers and fruiterers	78
Milk Distribution Depots and Shops	5
Milk vehicles	30
Registered ice cream premises	41
Fried fish shops	16
Other food preparing premises	20
Restaurants	114
Food vehicles	5
Licensed premises	16
Canteens	5
Bakehouses	13
Confectioners and Cake shops	126
Miscellaneous food visits	63

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations.

Water Supply	1
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	66
Samples of ice cream	21
Ice Cream Equipment	8
Swimming Pool waters	16
Meat labels and butchers equipment	40
Meat Products	2

Notices served.

Number of Informal Notices served	316
Number of Informal Notices complied with	225
Number of Statutory Notices served	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	1

APPENDIX B.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Dwellinghouses.

Window and door cills repaired	2
Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	2
Floors repaired or renewed	21
Additional window light provided	12
Additional ventilation provided	2
Windows provided with new sashcords	10
Windows repairs or replaced	19
Electric light fixtures repaired	1
Artificial light provided in staircases	1
New staircases provided	1
Staircases repaired or renewed	3
Handrails and balustrades provided to staircase	7
Ceilings provided or repaired	10
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	12
Chimney flues repaired	1
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	1
Dampness abated	13
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses	2
Houses provided with vertical damp-proof courses	2
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	30
Rainwater soakaways constructed or re-made	4
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	8
Walls repointed or repaired	10
External walls rendered with cement	3
Wall plaster repaired	26
Rooms redecorated	7
Doors and frames repaired	11
Foodstores provided	8
Foodstores ventilated	6
Roofs repaired or renewed	18
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	13
Fuel stores provided or repaired	7
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks	4
Sink waste pipes repaired	3
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	2
Yards or paths repaired	2
Defective dustbins renewed	144
Overcrowding abated	3
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	2
Hot water supply provided	8
Water services repaired	4
Flashings repaired or renewed	3
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	2

APPENDIX B (Cont'd).

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drainage and Sanitation.

Houses completely re-drained	11
Houses provided with main drainage	10
Drains repaired or reconstructed	10
Choked drains cleansed	11
New inspection chambers constructed	8
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	2
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers	5
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	7
New cages provided to soil pipes	3
Cesspools abolished	8
New private drainage disposal installations constructed	1
Drainage systems ventilated	1
Houses provided with bathrooms	25
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	3
Internal water closets provided with light and ventilation	1
Fixtures and fittings repaired or renewed	12
Buildings and structures of water closets repaired	8

Food Premises.

Constant supply of hot water provided	9
Floors repaired or renewed	12
Walls repaired or redecorated	8
Ceilings repaired	1
New impervious benches or tables provided	4
Sinks provided	4
Soap, clean towels and nailbrushes provided	16
Wash basins provided	4
Clothes locker provided	1
Rooms cleansed and decorated	32
New crockery provided	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food	3
Equipment cleansed on request	1
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food rooms	1
Sanitary conveniences made available to customers	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired	1
Additional light provided	3
First Aid equipment provided	1
Rat proofing of premises carried out	1

APPENDIX B (Cont'd).

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Factories, Workplaces and Shops.

Separate sanitary conveniences provided for the sexes	1
Sanitary conveniences provided with artificial lighting	8
Additional water closets provided	3
Additional ventilation provided	4
Walls and ceilings cleansed	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	4

Miscellaneous.

Deposits of refuse removed	3
Ditches cleansed	2
Means of escape in case of fire provided at schools	1
Nuisances from keeping of animals and of poultry abated	1

Moveable Dwellings.

Nuisances from caravans abated	1
Sanitary conveniences provided	1
Drainage provided	1

APPENDIX C.

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961.

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER.

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of Written Inspections Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to enforced by Local Authorities.	3	5	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	95	48	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	26	6	-
	124	59	-

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>				<u>Number of Cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector.</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	-	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	1	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-	-

APPENDIX C (Cont'd).

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

OUTWORK.
(Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work.	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served.	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing apparel.</u>						
Making etc.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	-	-	-	-	-

